FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1839. [NO. 1176.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Received per Steamer Henrietta.

19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES.
10 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 11, 1839. 75-*tf*

CROCKERY.

50 CRATES of Crockery—assorted expressly for the Country Trade. For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
Dec. 3, 1839. 74-3t

Nicholas Nickleby.

THIS popular Novel, by Boz, just received. Also, The American Almanac for 1840, American Poets, a beautiful work; The Gift for 1840; Youth's Keepsake; Chevallier's Travels in the U. S.; Ladies' Annual Register; Cooper's Naval History; Benjamin's Architect; Southern and Missouri Harmonies; Ready Reckoner; Bickerstaff on Prayer; Faber on Infidelity; President's Messages, from 1789 to 1839; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on Saturday of the Fair (16th November) at Laurel Hill, a light sorrel MARE, with a red mane and tail, and a star in her forehead; about fourteen hands and a half high. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me said Mare, or any information respecting her will be thankfully received by the subscriber.
DANIEL McKENZIE.
Big Rockfish, Cumberland county, N. C., } 75-3t
December 10, 1839. }

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

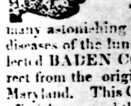
The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf



I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.
ROBT. WOODY, P. M.
Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

Notice.

THE Subscriber cautions all persons not to trade for two Notes of hand made payable to Augus Johnson, of Cumberland county. One of said Notes is drawn for Five Hundred Dollars, the other for Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, dated sometime about the 8th, 9th or 10th of August last,—both of the same date. The five hundred dollar one was due Tuesday of Moore County Court, in August last; the two hundred and twenty-five dollar one was given, as well as I remember, on demand. Both Notes are signed by the subscriber and as said Notes were fraudulently obtained, and value not received, I am determined not to pay the same.
WM. HANCOCK.
Moore County, November 7, 1839. 74-3w

Twin or Okra Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment a small quantity of the Seed of this new and valuable variety of Cotton. It is remarkable for producing much more than ordinary cotton, and has been sold as high as $1 per seed in Alabama. For sale by
M. V. JONES.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1839. 73-6w

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from beyond the Blue Ridge, 2000 lbs. MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
For sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
November 26, 1839. 73tf

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to
JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.
ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 74tf
November 27, 1839. }

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received per Steamers,

AND for sale at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel,
31 hhds. prime MOLASSES.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 3, 1839.

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

House and Lot to Lease.

THE Subscriber wishes to lease for a term of four years, the HOUSE and LOT, situated on both sides of the Creek at Goodwin's bridge, well known as the property of the late Duncan Smith. It will be leased on favorable terms, either for cash or to any one who will engage to put up a house on the lot in payment of the rent. Apply at this office or to
ARCH'D SMITH, *Guardian.*
Philadelphus P. O. Robeson county, N. C., } 743w
November 29, 1839. }

If not disposed of before the 1st of January, it will then be rented at public auction at the Town House.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
20 Hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR.
75 Bags Rio COFFEE.
75 Kegs NAILS.
20 Pieces heavy Cotton BAGGING.
50 Coil- BALE ROPE.
23 Bushels Herds' Grass SEED.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
December 4, 1839. 74-3w

Teacher Wanted,

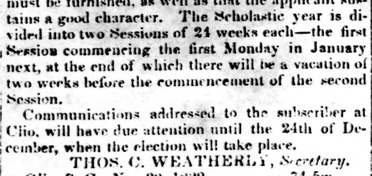
TO take charge of the *Clio Academy*, 9 miles East of Bennettsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., competent to teach the English branches generally, and the Classics, of which satisfactory evidences must be furnished, as well as that the applicant sustains a good character. The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of 24 weeks each—the first Session commencing the first Monday in January next, at the end of which there will be a vacation of two weeks before the commencement of the second Session.

Communications addressed to the subscriber at Clio, will have due attention until the 24th of December, when the election will take place.
THOS. C. WEATHERLY, *Secretary.*
Clio, S. C., Nov. 30, 1839. 74-5w

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
December 2, 1839. 74-8w

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

TWO valuable young CARPENTERS. For information, apply to the Printer.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.
E. BOVE.
Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, made at October Sessions, 1839, of said Court, I, as Administrator of Silas Billingsley, deceased, will, on the 1st day of Janurry next, at the Court House in Laurenceville, proceed to sell the following

NEGROES,

Belonging to said Estate, viz:—Peter, Robbin, Dick and Harry, Fellows; Fanny, Delphy, and two Children, one male and one female; Tamer and Louisa, Women, and John, a Boy.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
THOS. E. SCARBOROUGH, *Adm'r.*
November 14, 1839. 72-*ts*

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a white streak running down the face, shed before, and about 10 years old. Whoever will return said Horse to the Subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.
WILLIAM ROGERS.
Clio, Marlborough District, S. C., } 74-3tpd.
Nov. 28, 1839. }

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

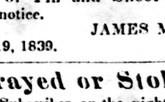
GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

NEW STAGE LINE,



From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.
BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf*.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1839.

MR. BROWN'S ADDRESS.—The last Standard corrects "a few typographical errors," which occurred in the Address, delivered before the two Societies at the late Commencement of the University of N. C., by the Hon. Bedford Brown. We wish the Standard had proceeded a little further, and corrected the gross ungrammatical blunders with which the Address abounds. In reading the Address, several weeks ago, we were so struck with them, that we marked scores of errors, such as "*each* of the learned professions *have their* exclusive votaries;" "a *final* and *last* adieu;" "the journey of life which *lays* before you;" "the *steps* which *closes* the collegiate course;" "the study of the ancient classics *render* him;" "those whose talents and *educations*," "where are the monuments which a grateful country *have* raised;" "the example of a great *nation* governing *themselves*, and the rapid development of individual and national prosperity, *has* put in motion," &c. "the practice of all the high virtues which give lustre to national character *are*," &c. "the *first*" and "the *latter*," instead of the *former* and the latter,—are but a few of the most obvious examples of false syntax which any of the Freshmen might have corrected. For other glaring examples, too long for insertion, we refer to the frequent occurrence of the word *which* on page 9; to the 2d paragraph on page 10; to page 13; to the 8th line from the close of the 15th page; to the last sentence of the first paragraph on page 32; to the whole paragraph on page 36; to the odd use of the word "*occasion*" on page 37; &c. &c.

These examples are too bad. If Mr. Brown had spoken nonsense, or bad grammar, in the Senate, it might have been passed over, as no worse than was to be expected; but to sit down deliberately, and write out such an Address before the highest Literary Institution in the State, is what should not have been allowed.

"HARD PUSHED."—The Raleigh Standard is kind enough to assume, as a "typographical" blunder of its own, the statement made by the *Hon.* Dr. Montgomery, that the Governor had loaned out "fifteen or twenty hundred thousand dollars," out of fourteen hundred thousand. The Standard says it ought to have been, "one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars." By your leave, Mr. Standard, the words are not at all alike, and no one who knows any thing of the usual *typographical* correctness of the Standard, will believe that so egregious a blunder was made in that office, particularly when such an ignorant body as the Hon. mover of the resolution is the *alternate* of the Editor. Let each ass bear his own burden.

The Standard also hints to the Salisbury Carolinian, that it ought to father the stupidity of the Tories of Cabarrus in calling Mr. Clay a "*valetudinarian*," as its own, by making that a "typographical error" also. But the Carolinian has not been so long in the traces as the Standard, and does not appear at all disposed to comply with this modest requisition. The Carolinian is not yet so steeped in political iniquity as to think it of no importance how much more it may assume.

The Standard attempts to get over its glorification at the supposed election of the rank abolitionist Morton, by charging that Everett was also an abolitionist, and to prove this it publishes a copy of an anonymous handbill circulated in Massachusetts just previous to the election. Whilst we admit that *it may be true* that Gov. Everett has become an abolitionist during the last year, as there stated, we deny that this handbill is proper proof of the fact, and we deny that we have seen *any* proof of it, either in the Standard or elsewhere.

Moreover, even if it were so, will any one believe the Standard's *own* assertion, that the whole strength of the abolitionists was directed against Morton? Look at the facts. Morton, years ago, declared himself an abolitionist, and even as long ago as 1820, *acted* the abolitionist. He has for years past been the regular and avowed candidate of that party. And will any one believe that the abolitionists would desert an old friend like this,—one who stood by them in the days of Missouri restriction, and has continued to stand by them ever since,—and direct their whole strength against him in favor of a new convert, even admitting him to be such? No, Mr. Standard, this story is too gross to deceive yourself, however it may answer for the people whom you have pronounced more easily gulled than any people on earth.

If the Standard does not wish to deceive its readers, we ask it to publish the following extract from Morton's letter; and in return we promise to publish any similar letter of Everett's, if it can produce such. Until it does so, the charge of promulgating "vile slanders" will rest upon his own head:—

Extract from Morton's letter.

"To say that I am utterly opposed to slavery in every form, civil, political or domestic, is saying very little." * * "I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort consistent with a moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and if possible, to extirpate it from the land. That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the district of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt." * * "In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power."

Now we come back to the fact, that the Standard has openly rejoiced in the supposed election of the man who wrote the above vile sentences—sentences, the genuineness of which the Standard dare not deny, and which, according to his own doctrine, identifies himself and the abolitionists as united in "a league."

GEORGIA.—We find in the Augusta Sentinel a table showing the amounts of circulation and specie in the Georgia Banks (with one or two exceptions,) on the 1st days of April and October last, respectively. It exhibits a degree of contraction in the circulating medium, unprecedented, we suspect, in any country under the sun, and calculated to produce immense distress. On the first of April the circulation was $5 027.545
On the 1st of Oct. it was 2.751.781

Diminution of circulation in 6 months 2.275.764

From the above amount of circulation on the 1st of October, should be deducted $856.940 of broken bank notes, and $626,010 which the Banks hold of each others' notes. Leaving the actual circulation of passable bank notes only $1,975 763!

The specie in the Banks, on the 1st day of April, was $2,263,409
On the 1st of Oct. it was 1,249,101

Diminution in 6 months $1.014 308

The runs upon the Banks, and their efforts to sustain themselves, have diminished the specie one million, and compelled them to contract their circulation two millions, within six months. No wonder money is scarce in Georgia.

Specie paying Banks.—All the Savannah Banks, Brunswick Bank, St. Mary's Bank, Mechanic's Bank of Augusta, Central and Columbus Insurance Banks; Branches of State Bank, except to Banks and brokers.

At New Orleans, Nov. 30, Cotton 6¾ to 10½.—Receipts for 3 days 12,055 bales; whole receipts from Oct. 1, 183,969, against 88,706 to same period last year.

There is a member of the Georgia Legislature, named *Cone*, representing the intelligence of the county of Camden, who was lately delivered of the following morceau, *verbatim, et spellatim, et punctuatim:*—

is this your notiones ye Conning naves
you wish the Banks to Make us Slaves
and when tha have gethered in the pelfs
farmers May go and hang them selles

at first tha will spake the farmer fair
and all ther Cottin By at pair
ther Money then to fifty percent will fall
tha will then By it up and Brake us all

The Bank Statements.—Among the Documents accompanying the Governor's Message are the returns of the condition of the banks, from which we make a table of two leading items.

	CIRCULATION.	SPECIE.
Bank of the State,	$564,600	$291,180
S. W. R. R. Bank,	419 130	185.001
Bank of Charleston,	761,826	516.762
Planters & Mechanics,	456 810	168 091
Bank of So. Ca.,	346.395	81.346
State Bank,	125,762	21.352
Union Bank,	34 696	83 090
Commercial Bank, (Col.)	436.760	184.667
Bank of Hamburg,	495,545	123.388
Merchants Bank, (Cheraw,)	410.159	83,782
Bank of Camden,	272,950	70 704
Bank of Georgetown,	173,666	46,775
Totals,	$4,497,699	$1,856,158

Charleston Mercury.

The lands of W. P. Harris, of Mississippi, a defaulter to the amount of $60,000, were lately levied upon. They were estimated at $36,000, and sold at $300, a loss of $35,700. A loco-foco friend became the purchaser; of course the lands went back instantly into Harris's possession. The pretended sale was a mere manœuvre of the administration to enable the defaulter to compromise his debt of $60,000 for $300.

We really doubt whether the whole history of the political world, taken from beginning to end, presents another case of Government corruption so open, so palpable, so flagrant, so shameless, as this case of W. P. Harris. This man was appointed Receiver of the Public Monies in Mississippi, and, as his situation gave him the best possible opportunity of speculating in the public lands, he immediately began to apply the funds in his keeping to that object. The Government knew that he was stealing the public money, but still he was not removed. The Secretary of the Treasury addressed to him eighteen or twenty letters, begging him, in obsequious terms, to pay up the amount of his defalcations, yet still he was permitted to retain his office for more than a year after the discovery of his defalcations; and, during the whole of that time, he continued to make an active use of his fingers, clutching the public money as fast as it came into his custody and expending it in the purchase of lands, until his indebtedness to the Government amounted to $60,000. Even then he was not turned out of office, but suffered to resign, in the full and quiet possession of all his spoils. Subsequently his broad lands, purchased with the stolen money, were advertised for sale by the Government, to pay the amount of his defalcations, and the sequel is stated above. The matter has been so managed, that his lands, in pursuance of the Government advertisement, have been sold for $300 to his confidential friend, or, in other words, to *himself*, and now he will be able, after paying that paltry sum, to revel like a prince in the enjoyment of his vast possessions!

Are not such things enough to fill the heart of every high-minded American with rage and indignation and shame!—*Louisville Journal.*

Post Master Franklin.—In 1754, Benjamin Franklin was post-master general, with permission to make 6000 pounds continental money, if he could, out of the whole post office department in America. The very next year he gave the astounding notice that the mail, which had before run once a fortnight to New England, would start once a week the year round, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which before had required six weeks. In 1774 it was announced in all the papers of the colony, that "John Perkins engages to ride post, to carry the mail once a week between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will take along or bring back led horses, or any parcel." When a post-rider proposed starting, notice was given of his intention by advertisement, also by the town crier, for several days in advance. In 1790, the number of post offices had increased through the country to seventy-five.

A Wedding in High Life.—It is reported in Washington city that the Russian Minister is about to lead to the altar the daughter of one of the principal clerks of the departments of that city. The wedding is to be conducted on the most splendid scale. He has sent a pattern of his bride's shoe, hat and dress, to Russia, in order to have articles of the kind made in the most costly manner, and after the style of that country. The wedding is to take place on the Russian Emperor's birthday. So says the Baltimore Sun.

Distinguished Stranger.—On the list of arrivals putting up at the St. Charles Hotel, we see the name of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. We had the gratification of looking at his Highness for a few minutes last night; he certainly has very much the appearance of a Prince.—*New Orleans True American.*

We had just cut out this paragraph, intending to copy it, with the remark that the "distinguished stranger" must be an imposter, inasmuch as one of our latest London papers announced that Prince Louis had taken a house in London for the winter, when our eyes fell upon the subjoined paragraph, in the New Orleans Bee.

Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, whose arrival in this city was announced in several of the morning papers, left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reason. He was yesterday morning informed by the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, that it was customary for gentlemen travelling without baggage, (the Count was not splendidly provided in that way for a man of his titular dimensions,) to pay for their board in advance, whereupon the following dialogue transpired:

Count. My *name* is a sufficient guarantee for my bill.

Publican. Your name, Count, is a very good name, but won't buy marketing.

Count. Make out my bill.

Publican. It shall be done.

The clerk thereupon presented the bill, made out in the name of Count L. N. Bonaparte.

"My name," said the Count, "is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—I wish it stated in full in the account."

A second bill was made out, and the entire name written out, in fair legible letters.

"My name is Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince of Segoria, Kamschatka, and other dependencies; say so in the bill," responded the sprig of nobility."

"I will not make out a third bill," said the clerk.

"Then I'll be d——d if I pay it," said his excellency, and forthwith absquatulated.

A scientific gentleman of Philadelphia felt so much interest in the printing machine now in operation in Hanover, New Jersey, that he wrote to that place for information, and learned that the machine is the invention of Mr. Thomas Trench. The rags are taken to the mill and made into paper; that paper is run on a reel, and taken to the printing machine, which prints six spelling books in one minute, and three hundred books in an hour. The sheets are printed on both sides at one operation. The types are set on an iron cylinder, and one revolution prints a book. The ink is supplied by a roller moved by machinery.

Mr. Thomas Trench is making a machine now which will print two common bibles in one minute. The machinery is not complicated. We have seen samples of the work, which appear to be very good.
U. S. Gazette.

Tallahassee, Nov. 30.—We learn the Governor has sent Col. Fitzpatrick to Cuba to purchase Bloodhounds—to pay for which the Union Bank advanced five thousand dollars in specie. We decidedly approve of this course, and have confidence that they will prove useful beyond their cost.

In New York a few days since, Judge Edwards, in sentencing John Smock to death for the murder of his wife, stated that within the last nine years, eleven men had been arraigned before him for murdering their wives, ten of whom, like the prisoner now under sentence, were drunkards. Judge Edwards gave it as his opinion that three-fourths of the crimes committed in this country were from intemperance.

Sixty Dollars for a Lady's Hat.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier says, that on a certain occasion, Joseph Bonaparte was in the city of Philadelphia, with some members of his family, and one of the young ladies expressing a desire to purchase a fashionable hat for the season, they entered a *ton* store, on Chesnut street, and the lady selecting a Leghorn hat, which she fancied, the price was asked, and Count Survilliers was told sixty dollars! He replied, "I must decline to buy it, then; true, I can afford it, but I will not set so foolish an example."

A day or two afterwards, adds the above paper, the flippant daughter of a dealer in merchandise, dropped into the store, to get a fashionable hat for the season. The one which the young lady of the Count's family had selected, was shown her. She was delighted with it—especially "as the Bonapartes had fancied it," and of course it was sent home, and the father passed a check for the sixty dollars. Well, it was admired and talked about, but whose business was it, "since her father was so very rich, and they could afford it?" "Aye, there's the rub," for in less than four months, the father failed for four or five hundred thousand dollars, but the daughter had previously thrown aside the six dollar hat as "out of season."

Coming to it.—A Western editor lately had the audacity to announce to his subscribers that he would not take, in payment for his paper, either woodchucks, dried apples, terrier puppies, tow, birch brooms, axe handles, wool, or vegetables. But his subscribers, with that sturdy independence which such people generally possess, refused to pay him any thing else, and he now says that he is ready to take them at the market prices. A public meeting is to be called to see whether it is best to pay him at all.

Mr. Jonathan Davis, of Yarmouth, Mass., was married to Miss Susannah Lewis, in April, 1771. They are now 90 years of age, and were born on the same day, and have lived together in the marriage state *sixty-eight years and six months.*

Cruelty.—Some demi-savages at Cambridge, Massachusetts, covered a horse all over with spirit gas, and set him on fire. A woman seeing him run by, horse and harness both in flames, thought it was the Pale Horse in the Apocalypse. The barbarian actors in the scene had to pay $100 and costs.

A southern editor facetiously remarks that next to Mr. Scattering, Judge Morton of Massachusetts, has been an unsuccessful candidate longer than any other man in the United States. The Judge is something like the description given of the Ohio river, by Prentice. He "exhibits very little speed, but a great deal of bottom."

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

The following are the closing proceedings of the late Whig National Convention:

FRIDAY, Dec. 6.

Mr. J. OWEN of North Carolina, from the Committee of three from each State, appointed under the order of Thursday, reported that they had attended to the duties assigned them, and had instructed him to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

He then made the following report:

The whole number of votes cast was 254.

Necessary to a choice 128.

Of the votes cast—Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT of New Jersey, received 16.

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, received 90.

Gen. WM. HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, received 148.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio having received a majority of all the votes polled for President, the Committee asked leave to sit again for the purpose of balloting for a candidate for Vice President.

Leave was granted, and the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

The Convention met this morning pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt of the Presbyterian church of this place.

As soon as the journals of yesterday had been read,

Mr. BANKS of Kentucky, said before the final action of the Convention was had upon the report of the committee made last night, he desired an opportunity to express his determination to support cordially whoever might be the nominee of the Convention. He stated that the first choice of his constituents was Henry Clay. His constituents were uncompromising, but it was in their hostility to Martin Van Buren. They had left him uninstructed as to the man he should vote for except on the first ballot, and that now having come here, he stood upon the broad platform of hostility, uncompromising hostility, to Martin Van Buren, and for that reason he would support the nomination.

Mr. R. JOHNSON of Maryland, said the first choice of Maryland was well known, and that he had come here to support, and had supported that choice, until it was found that there was *another name* under which they could carry dismay into the ranks of the oppressors of our country, with perhaps better hope of success, he was willing to unfurl the banner of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the breeze, persuaded that as Maryland had already triumphed once with the name of Harrison she would do it again.

Mr. JOHNSON concluded by offering a resolution that this convention unanimously concur in the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison for President.

The resolution was received with acclamations from every member of the convention, and from the vast crowd which had assembled in the galleries.—Several gentlemen rose, and in short, eloquent and patriotic language, expressed their cordial approbation of the resolution which had been offered by the gentleman from Maryland, and expressed their determination, with that gentleman, to yield the support which they had felt bound to give for another individual, on the first balloting, to that equally cherished name which was proposed to be put in nomination.

Mr. CHERRY, of North Carolina, said that the State he represented had remained comparatively quiet in the selection of the nominee. She had her first choice as well as other States: but she had too long fought against the spoilers not to know her duty, and she would stand by her sister States in the present contest by giving Gen. Wm. H. Harrison a determined support; and when the election returns come in, said Mr. C. they will show that "OLD RIP IS WIDE AWAKE AGAIN!"

Mr. PRESTON of Kentucky, rose for the purpose of expressing his willingness to support the nomination of Harrison, and of offering a resolution that the convention should prepare an address to the people of the different States, for the purpose of securing their hearty co-operation in the nominations that have been made. He claimed the right of offering this resolution out of courtesy to the State which he represented. The hopes of Kentucky had been blighted in the defeat of the nomination of her favorite son. He went into a eulogy upon the character of Mr. Clay, and concluded by remarking that this was no disappointment to that illustrious patriot. There is a letter, said Mr. P., in possession of the convention which will illustrate that remark, and he hoped it might be read to the convention. The letter had been received some days ago, but out of feelings of delicacy, lest it might be supposed they wished to get up a sympathy in favor of that distinguished gentleman, the letter had not been laid before the convention heretofore.

The letter was called for by acclamation; and Mr. Coombs of Kentucky rose and said the letter was in his possession, and he hoped he might be permitted to read it.

The letter was then read. It was from the Hon. HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, to the gentleman in whose possession it was, requesting him and the Delegation from Kentucky to go for the nominee of the convention. He urged upon these his personal friends not to vote for him upon the ground of personal feeling, but with a view to the success of the great cause, to give their support to whatever candidate should be thought most likely to effect the harmony of the great Whig party and the good of the country. He concluded by assuring them that should another than himself be chosen by the Convention, he should yield to that nomination his most hearty support.

The letter was laid upon the table, and by the unanimous consent of the Convention, ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Convention.

The PRESIDENT of the Convention, (Gov. BARBOUR of Virginia,) then rose and said he hoped he might be permitted to make a few remarks upon the momentous subject before the Convention. He said his first choice had been *Henry Clay*, and he had voted for him throughout the whole of the balloting. He went into a eulogium upon the character of that illustrious individual that produced an enthusiastic feeling throughout the convention. I have known him long, said Mr. B—from his infancy, and have been brought in contact with him in the councils of the Nation—in many situations of important and of confidential intercourse, yet throughout all this intercourse I have never known him to make a single remark that was not full of honor, full of patriotism, and love of country. It was not necessary for him to attempt to add any thing to the fame of such a man by eulogy or otherwise—he would occupy one of the brightest pages in his country's history. There is nothing little about him, said Mr. B.,—he cannot be made the corrupt tool of any party, and if he had been put in nomination we should witness a new era in our political government.

He concluded by expressing his entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and in assuring the Convention of his determination to use his best efforts to carry into effect the object of the convention in his nomination.

Mr. LEIGH of Virginia, rose amidst the cheers of the convention. He said if he had properly estimated the character of the distinguished son of Kentucky, he would not be grieved at the result of the nomination. He had secured a fame which would last as long as the world would stand, and that renown was more in his eyes than all the offices that could be given him. That he would be satisfied, he had the utmost assurance; Mr. Clay had been his warm and intimate friend, and he knew him well enough to know that such was his character.

Mr. L. concluded by expressing his determination to give his heart and hand to carry out the wishes of the convention.

Mr. KING of New York, followed. He said his first choice had not been made. But he had surrendered up his preference with the belief that the choice which was proposed to be made would concentrate the greatest strength and power against the corrupt Rulers at Washington. In surrendering Mr. Clay he was not surrendering him so as to deprive the country of his services—he remained a shield in the Senate of the Union, to ward off the attacks of tyrants upon the constitution of our country. The name presented—that of *William H. Harrison*—was equally spotless with that of the illustrious individual that they had refused. He would give it his cordial support.

Messrs. SELDEN of New York, ROBERTS of Pennsylvania, in eloquent and patriotic language expressed their hearty co-operation in the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison for President, although that had not been their first choice; they had surrendered their preferences at the shrine of their country's good, believing that the success of the Whig party and the overthrow of the despotism with which we are cursed, depended upon the choice they had made.

Mr. OWEN of North Carolina, from the committee of three from each State appointed to ballot in the State Delegations for Vice President, made the following report, viz:

That 231 votes had been cast for Vice President, and that these were given unanimously for JOHN TYLER of Virginia. That the Virginia Delegation had not balloted for Vice President, and their reasons would be appreciated when made known to the committee.

Mr. LEIGH of Virginia, then stated that as it was understood that the Virginia Delegation were unanimous in their sentiments in favor of Mr. Tyler of Virginia, delicacy on his part had induced him to request that they would not ballot at all, as he was himself one of that delegation.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland, then renewed the resolution which had been offered by him before the report of the committee, and laid upon the table, declaring Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, nominated by the unanimous voice of the convention for President, and John Tyler of Virginia, for Vice President.

Mr. SWIFT of Pennsylvania, then rose and spoke in favor of the resolution, declaring that although he had come here with his first impressions in favor of Henry Clay, yet he was willing to surrender them up for the purpose of harmony. He had known Mr. Clay for thirty years and had only to learn every day that there was more and more in his character, that was worthy of admiration. But he was persuaded that Mr. Clay had had a fair opportunity for nomination and that the proceedings of the convention had been all that his friends could desire, he felt it to be his duty, in the language of a distinguished son of Virginia, to adopt the motto "Union for the sake of the Union." The nomination should receive his cordial support.

Mr. CHAMBERS of Pennsylvania, said he had come here with a first choice different from that which was about to be made by the convention; but he had come here prepared and instructed to surrender those preferences, if found necessary. He was willing to yield them in favor of *William H. Harrison*, whom he valued as a patriot, and who was distinguished as a soldier, and he would go into his support with all the energy that God and nature had given him.

Mr. SIMMONS of Rhode Island, had no sacrifices to make; obedience, he said, was better than sacrifice, and he heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by the gentleman who had preceded him.

Mr. BURNETT said he could not refrain from expressing his cordial assent to the high eulogiums that had been pronounced upon the character of Mr. Clay, but he desired before he sat down to say a word or two in relation to *Wm. Henry Harrison*. He then went into a brief relation of some of the prominent features in the history of Gen. Harrison's life, portraying the spirit of patriotism that had actuated him when a boy to leave his studies and make his way to the wilderness of the West, to assist his harrassed countrymen in fighting the enemies of his country; how he had taken his knapsack upon his back, and in the dreary winter of '91 had marched at the head of his little band, and had not left the field until he had buried the bones of the slain. He spoke of his gallant defence of Fort Meigs against the insolent Proctor, who attacked him in that little hut of mud with a force infinitely greater than was in the possession of Gen. Harrison.

He related the answer which this gallant officer returned to Gen. Proctor., when he demanded the surrender of the Fort on the ground of his superior force: "Tell General Proctor, said the fearless *Harrison*, that I know my strength and I know his; if he takes the fort he will take it in a way that will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders! He spoke of his services in the and at Tippecanoe; and then turned to his civil qualifications, which he represented as no less illustrious than his military. He was a scholar, a historian and a statesman; and what was more—an honest man. In proof of this, Mr. Burnett referred to the fact that Gen. Harrison had been in stations where it would have been perfectly easy to have made himself rich by using the money which came into his hands, but on returning from public life, he had returned a *poor man*. Mr. Burnett went on at some length to draw the portrait of this illustrious hero and statesman. He said if Gen. Harrison went to Washington, he went there without having any griefs to avenge or any favors to bestow. He believed there was patriotism enough in the land to save it, and he hoped we would be able to transmit it to our children as we had received it from our fathers, and in the language of a distinguished son of Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) he would subscribe to the motto, 'Union for the sake of the Union."

Mr. J. R. LIVINGSTON of New York, then rose, and the venerable appearance of this hoary headed patriot as he stood amidst the cheers of the audience, bowed down with years, was calculated to fill every one with feelings of awe and veneration. His feelings were much excited, and although his body bears evident marks of ravages of time, yet his mind is clear, and his expression very animated.

Where am I? said he—In Harrisburg! What brought me here! A love of country—a wish to see the powers that be, prostrated, because I believe them to be destructive of every principle of good government. Mr. L. said he had been a democrat since 98, and he had never been out of the harness. The majority must govern. This is the principle of democracy—faction and dissention were its bane—and as soon as men were suffered to usurp the place of principle, it was destroyed.

He went on in a strain of eloquent and lucid illustrations to portray the evils of our government, and expressed his hearty co-operation in the great objects of the convention, and assured the convention that he, (and so far as he knew the entire Whig strength of New York,) would go entirely for the nominee.

Gov. METCALF of Kentucky followed, and in a very eloquent address passed merited and high encomiums upon the character of the son of Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) whom he said he had come there to support. But, said Gov. M., I am persuaded that if Mr. Clay had been here himself, he would have done just as we have done. It had been his desire, and well he (Mr. M) knew it, that no feelings of personal consideration should induce any one to cast a vote for him if it was at all calculated to destroy that harmony which was necessary to secure certain success.

Gov. M. went on in one of the most eloquent strains we have ever listened to, to portray the character of the party in power and to show the way in which they effect their objects.

In conclusion, Mr. Metcalf said, in leaving Mr. Clay and going for Mr. Harrison, I am but stepping from the side of one great and glorious individual to take my stand by the side of another—a very easy transition. The hunters of Kentucky, he assured them, would be amongst the foremost in the contest, on the side of Harrison; and if they were defeated, they would be found in the last ditch. But he was as confident of success as he was that the people were fit for self government.

Mr. MERRILL of Pennsylvania, said he came from a state that had no sacrifice to make, and he could not resist the opportunity of expressing his sense of the high spirit of patriotism which had induced some of the other members of the Convention to surrender their favorite candidate.—Pennsylvania thanked them, and would respond in a suitable manner.

Mr. WRIGHT of Missouri, said he came from the county of the great "expunger," and notwithstanding the dark clouds of loco-focoism hung over the horizon, there were bright spots which indicated better days for Missouri.

He said Missouri owed much to Gen. Harrison, and she was not ungrateful. When she was in her infancy struggling to become a member of this great confederacy, Gen. Harrison had stood by her, and placed her upon her sure foundation. It had been said Gen. Harrison was poor—this was a mistake:—he was rich in the affections of his country.

Mr. GRAHAM of Louisana, expressed his determination to support the nomination of the convention; and although he had been in favor of Mr. Clay, yet he would not yield to the warmest friends of Gen. Harrison in admiration of his virtues.

Mr. HOLLY said, Vermont had never bowed the knee to Baal and had obtained the honorable distinction of being always right. He said they would go to the White House at Washington (through the ballot box) and as a gallant son of Vermont, when he obtained the surrender of the Fort, they would demand its surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the National Convention.

Mr. BALDWIN of Virginia, Mr. BATES of Michigan, Mr. HUNTINGTON of Indiana, Mr. BRUNELL, and several other gentlemen spoke in favor of the nominations with much eloquence.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. R. JOHNSON of Maryland, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Whig young men of the several States to hold a Whig Convention on the 22d February, 1840, or any other day that may be agreed upon, in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of general organization, and to adopt measures for the securing of success to the ticket nominated.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, That *WILLIAM H. HARRISON* of Ohio, be the candidate for President, and *JOHN TYLER* of Virginia, the candidate for Vice President, *and it was unanimously adopted, and received with acclamation and shouting from all corners of the house.*

On motion of Gov. Owen of North Carolina, a committee of one from each State was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

For the information of a large class of citizens who have more recently than others arrived at an age to take part in the scenes of active life, and may be inclined to ask "Who is General HARRISON?"—we subjoin a brief sketch of his character and services, which we derive from a contemporary journal. Few living patriots can produce a title so strong to the gratitude and affections of their fellow-citizens.

General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born on the ninth day of February, 1773, in Charles City county, Virginia, at the family seat on the James river, called Berkely, about seventy miles below Richmond. His father was Benjamin Harrison, a lineal descendant of the celebrated General of that name, who held a commission in the parliamentary armies during the English civil wars, and who, for his devotion to republican principles, perished on the scaffold. Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, much honored and highly trusted by his fellow-citizens. He was brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress, and was himself a member of that body during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. It was principally through his influence that John Hancock was chosen to preside over the Congress, as successor to Peyton Randolph. He was chairman of the Committee of the Whole House when the Declaration of Independence was finally agreed to; and his signature is borne upon that celebrated document. Having retired from Congress, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, over which body he presided, as Speaker, until 1782, when he was elected Governor of the State.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was the youngest. At his father's death he was a minor, and was left by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. He had selected the practice of medicine as a profession, and was diligently pursuing his studies with that object, at Hampden Sydney college, when the disasters of the Indian war on the Northwestern frontier, and the call for men and officers for the defence of the settlers, induced him to enter into the military service. His guardian would have dissuaded him from this determination, but Washington, his father's friend, approved of it, and gave him a commission of ensign in the first regiment of United States artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, and commander-in-chief of the military forces in that section of the country.

As soon as he received his commission, young Harrison, who was at this time but nineteen years of age, hastened to join his regiment, and arrived at Fort Washington shortly after the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, near the head waters of the Wabash. This was a time of great danger and alarm. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Washington, he was appointed to command the escort of a train of packhorses, bound for Fort Hamilton, some twenty or thirty miles north of Fort Washington; which difficult service he performed with such credit as to attract the particular notice of the commander-in-chief.

In 1792, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793 he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprise, and sagacity soon attracted the notice of that able commander, who appointed him one of his aids-de-camp, in which difficult and responsible post he served during the war. His services, especially at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close, are mentioned with emphasis in Gen. Wayne's official account of the victory. After the close of the war, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington, the most important post in the Western country. While in this command, he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlements—a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797, Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and ex-officio Lieut. Governor. The next year the Northwestern Territory entered the second grade of Territorial Government, and became entitled to a Congressional delegate. General Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential service to his constituents. As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tracts of *four thousand acres*; a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second-hand, and at an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman; the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has been conferred upon a Territorial delegate. He made a report, accompanied by a bill, authorising the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections; that is, in alternate tracts of three hundred and twenty and one hundred and sixty acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House, however, by a large majority. In the Senate the resistance was so great that at length a committee of conference was appointed. Harrison was one of the committee, and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections, that is, in alternate tracts of six hundred and forty and three hundred and twenty acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law; and as at this time settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress a bill was passed for dividing the Northwestern Territory. Ohio became a Territory by itself; while all the rest of the Northwestern country, including the existing States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin, was created into a new Territory, by the name of *Indiana*. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indiana Territory, and so remained for some time. Of this new Territory General Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian Affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his territorial administration. Suffice it to say that he was re-appointed, from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian Commissioner involved him in complicated negotiations and disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition to Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shawnee chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated.

At the breaking out, however, of the war with Great Britain in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when the inefficient conduct of Gen. Hull, upon the Detroit frontier, became generally known. A large body of volunteers was organizing in Kentucky for the protection of the Northwestern frontier, and General Harrison, whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair had been highly approved through the whole Western country, was sent for by Gov. Scott to advise and aid in their organization and disposition. While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indiana Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of Gen. Hull. In the mean time letters were received from Hull's army, complaining greatly of the inefficiency of Hull, and expressing an earnest wish that Harrison might command the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish; but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as his commission from the United States did not authorize him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois, Missouri and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate Territories. In this dilemma, Governor Scott called together a caucus of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Thomas Todd, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave Harrison a brevet commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command. This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, and General Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the mean time, however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and of the doings in Kentucky, appointing General Winchester to the command of the forces marching on Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved Fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, Harrison surrendered the command to General Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers, whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been made at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, despatches arrived appointing General Harrison commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army, and granting him the amplest powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here to give any detailed account of the two campaigns of the Northwestern army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan and the annihilation of the British army of Upper Canada at the battle of the Thames.

These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American general during that war who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, who conquered any portion of that territory, or who gained a decisive victory upon British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns will find them, with many interesting particulars, in a little volume published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of "The People's Presidential Candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio," a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army, Gen. Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville and Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the Northwestern tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, and for the next two years. While a member of the House, he principally exerted himself with regard to two great measures: one, a reform of the militia system, in which unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief, by the granting of pensions, of the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, and of those wounded or disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the State of Ohio to the U. S. Senate, and being appointed chairman of the committee on military affairs, in the place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension acts, and the passage of a uniform law to embrace the cases of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, General Harrison was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He arrived at Bogota, and entered on the duties of his mission, but was presently recalled by General Jackson.

Since his return from South America, he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and of supporting that plain but ample hospitality in which he has ever indulged, he accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the county in which he resides. In the same way, and for similar reasons, ex-President Monroe accepted the office and discharged the duties of a justice of the peace, a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without any previous concert or arrangement, and without the assistance of any party, Gen. Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and notwithstanding there were two other Opposition candidates in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire Opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections since that of 1828.

In every public station which he has hitherto held, whether as Territorial Delegate, Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or Foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry; and, more yet, with a patriotic self-devotion and inflexible *honesty* which, after all, are the best qualifications for public office.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

By intelligence from Harrisburg, it will be seen that Gen. WM. H. HARRISON has been nominated by the Whig Convention, as the Candidate of the opposition for the office of President of the United States.

For ourselves, although we preferred Mr. CLAY, and hoped he would have been chosen, we cordially accept and approve of the nomination.

Gen. Harrison has these recommendations in his favor—

He is an honest *man*.

He is a pure patriot.

He is a veteran soldier who has fought for his country.

He is an experienced statesman.

He is pledged to serve but one term, if elected—thus breaking up the system of Presidential electioneering.

He is a well read scholar, as well as a man of excellent practical common sense.

His principles are sound on the leading questions of the day.

He is not a violent partizan, and has no party prejudices or resentments.

He is one of the people, and is for the people.

We presume that the opposition party, throughout the country, will at once cordially adopt the nomination of the Whig Convention, and that Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison will be the only candidates in the field.

FROM THE SAME.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that in supporting Gen. Harrison, we do so, *con amore*. We have always respected his talents, and feel grateful for his services. We do not compare him with Mr. Clay in eminent abilities, or as a distinguished statesman, but we compare him with any man in the nation, for honesty of purpose, integrity of character, and practical common sense.

He would, therefore, make a *safe* President. And, perhaps, at the present juncture in our history, a man of just such a character, would be the best Chief Magistrate we could have. We want a plain, practical, intelligent, honest citizen at the head of affairs.

Gen. Harrison is an economical man, and he would administer the government conformably to his disposition. He has passed through various high offices, where the means to make a fortune were constantly in his power, and yet he is now in private life, in moderate circumstances. He knows the value of a dollar, and will not suffer thousands to be needlessly squandered.

The more Gen. Harrison's claims are canvassed, the more acceptable will he become. A veteran soldier—an experienced statesman—a practical republican—an honest man—surely, surely, such a citizen cannot be unacceptable to this country.

It would seem, from the notice taken of general Harrison's nomination by a Washington letter writer in the Republican, that his *poverty* is to be urged against the general. "Give him," says the writer, "a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his *log cabin*, by the side of a "sea coal" fire, and study moral philosophy." The poverty of general Harrison, however he may be reproached with it by his opponents, is the result of his honesty. Placed, by the confidence of his country, in various responsible situations, he had ample opportunity, (had he felt so disposed to practice upon the modern "democratic" principle,) to amass sufficient wealth to have translated him from his "log cabin" to a palace, and to have substituted for "hard cider," the most expensive wines. His opinion, however, was that honesty is always the best policy—and he scorned to line his pockets at the expense of his integrity; and for this, he is sneered at with contempt. As to the proposed "pension of two thousand a year," we can only say, that, if long and faithful services—if rigid and honorable discharge of duty, and the purest patriotism, deserve the remembrance of his countrymen, general Harrison is entitled to the universal gratitude of the nation. A modern peculator may jeer him for his preference of honesty to wealth—but the industrious portion of the community, who live by their own labours, will not reject him for supporting himself by personal exertion, instead of pilfering when he had the opportunity. "An honest man in rags, is preferable to the rogue in brocade."

Baltimore Chronicle.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Mr. Strange took his seat on Monday.

A number of Messages from the President, of an Executive nature, have been received, and the Senate sat with closed doors.

Besides this, and the election of Clerk, &c. the Senate has done nothing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Saturday the 7th inst. (the date of the latest proceedings given in the last Observer,) the following was the state of the question:—

Mr. Wise had offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Acting Clerk of this House shall proceed with the call of the members from the different States of the Union in the usual way, calling the names of such members from New Jersey as hold the regular and legal commissions from the Executive of that State.

Mr. Rhett moved to lay this on the table, to enable him to offer the following substitute:

Resolved, That the House will proceed to call the names of gentlemen whose rights to seats are not disputed or contested; and after the names of such members are called, and before a Speaker is elected, they shall, provided there be a quorum of such present, then hear and adjudge upon the elections, returns, and qualifications of all claimants to the seats contested on this floor.

On the question of laying Mr. Wise's resolution upon the table, *tellers* were called. Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, being one of the *tellers* appointed by the Chair, rose and observed to the Chair, that he had been appointed to act as one of the *tellers*, and was ready to discharge the duty assigned him, but desired to be instructed by the *Chair* how he was to perform it. *The Chair replied that he conceived the rule to be that such persons as possessed commissions in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey were entitled to vote as members of the House, and that no others were entitled;* and from this decision of the Chair, Mr. Vanderpoel, of New York, appealed to the House.

In the course of Mr. Duncan's speech on this motion, he called on the Clerk to read certain documents,—the certificate of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, lists of the polls of Millville and South Amboy, &c. &c.; whilst the Clerk was reading these,

Mr. HALSTED submitted to the Chair whether it was competent for a gentleman to have read, as a part of his speech, affidavits taken *ex parte*, without notice given, and which were not according to law. If so, (said Mr. H.) *we* have affidavits taken *upon notice given* to these gentlemen, pointing out the frauds that have been practised and the illegal votes that have been given, for the reading of which we will call.

A discussion here arose, in the course of which Mr. VANDERPOEL stated that he had been informed that these were the very papers laid before the Governor, and, by him, before the Privy Council of New Jersey. As such, it was a part of the record. Let us have light (said Mr. V.)

Mr. RANDOLPH said that the returns from Millville and South Amboy were rejected by the county clerks for the reasons stated by him (Mr. R.) the other day to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Craig.) When the Governor and Council met, an application was made to go behind the returns of the county clerks, and receive the returns of those townships, of which this paper purports to be a copy, with some affidavits annexed. The Governor and Council decided that, according to the laws of New Jersey, they could not receive these papers, and did not receive them, so they were never laid before them

MONDAY, December 9.

After a speech from Mr. GRANGER, Mr. VANDERPOEL rose, and asked Mr. Randolph of N. J., (whose seat is not contested,) whether, according to the ballot-boxes, and the canvass made by the canvassing officers who received the votes, Mr. Dickerson and his associates did not receive a majority of the popular votes?

Mr. RANDOLPH replied in the affirmative.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said, the next question he would ask the gentleman was, whether, if the towns of Millville and South Amboy were included, Messrs. Dickerson and his associates would have a majority of the popular vote!

Mr. RANDOLPH said, There was no question but the votes given at Millville and South Amboy were as had been stated; but the real question was whether votes so given were to be counted? In one of these towns a large number of aliens had voted, and the returns had not been made according to law; and therefore the clerk of the county could not receive them, nor could the Governor count them. In the other town, also, a large number of illegal and alien votes were received, and the return, not having been in conformity with the law, could not be received by the clerk without a violation of law. Application had been made to the Governor and Council to step over the law; but, after full consideration, they had decided that they could not legally look behind the returns of the county clerks, any more than this body could go behind the returns of the reporting officer of the State. The case was so plain that he thought there could be no question in regard to it.

Finally, after a long debate, the question was taken, whether Mr. Duncan should be allowed to read the papers; and decided in the affirmative, 106 to 101. None of the New Jersey claimants, of either side, voted. Shortly after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

After a good deal of confusion, the question was taken on Mr. Vanderpoel's appeal from the decision of the Chair, when it appeared that 108 voted for, and 114 against that decision. So the House reversed the decision of the Chair, viz: that the New Jersey members holding the Governor's certificates should be allowed to vote.

Mr. RHETT. The decision of the Chair having been reversed, is not the question still on my motion to lay the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WISE) on the table?

The CHAIR. It is impossible to put the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RHETT) to lay on the table, until the meeting shall have decided who are to vote upon it. The State of New Jersey cannot constitutionally be deprived of her representation in this House; and, so long as I stand in this place, she *shall* not.

[Much confusion. Laughter from some parts of the House; a faint clapping, and a few faint hisses from the gallery.]

Then followed another scene, many members talking at once, in the midst of which,

Mr. McKAY, of North Carolina, moved that neither set of claimants be counted till the question shall have been decided who is to vote.

The CHAIR. The Chair will here state that in his judgment he is not competent to put such a question as that of the gentleman from North Carolina; neither has this meeting any right to entertain it. The effect of the resolution is, that New Jersey shall not be represented in this House; the Chair cannot put such a motion.

[Much sensation in the House.]

Mr. McKay withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Craig of Va. rose to make a speech. Let us, said he, look at this subject as men—as honest men; men who regard our consciences, and obey the honest dictates of our own hearts. Let us act with candor and mutual forbearance and courtesy.

[A voice. Bravo—bravo; you go it like a book!]

After about fifty speeches, the question was finally taken on laying Mr. Wise's resolution on the table, and there appeared yeas 115, nays 114. The Chair voted in the negative, making a tie. None of the contested seats voted except Mr. Naylor of Pa. Mr. Smith of Maine thereupon questioned his right to vote.

Mr. WISE moved that Mr. NAYLOR has a right to vote, and demanded the previous question thereon.

Mr. NAYLOR (holding up his credentials) rose and said. I challenge the right of this House to pass upon my right here, and I ask any member to produce the credentials by means of which he claims to pass upon it. You (turning to Mr. SMITH) impeach my right—I impeach yours—I challenge your right to be here.

[Loud cries of "Good—good—bravo."]

Mr. SMITH. Instead of replying to him, I turn him over to his colleague (Mr. INGERSOLL) who has credentials as good as himself.

Mr. NAYLOR. I am here by the voice of the People, and under the authority of the law.

[Cries from all parts of the Hall "And I—and I."]

Mr. SMITH. So is another gentleman from your district.

Mr. NAYLOR. I deny it—I deny it.

[The confusion and disorder which here pervaded the House (including the galleries, can scarcely be conceived by those not present at the time.

Cries of "Order—Silence—take your seats," &c.]

Shortly after this the House adjourned in confusion.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

The question was taken, without much trouble, and it was decided, 118 to 112, that Mr. Naylor's vote, on yesterday, ought not to have been counted. In this vote, Mr. Naylor and ten New Jersey members and claiments were included.

Mr. Wise demanded that the House now decide whether these persons had a right to vote, and called for the previous question. Then followed a scene which the Intelligencer describes as follows:

Mr. TURNEY. I rise to order.

[Loud cries of "Order order!"—"The previous question has been moved!"—"Order!"—"Take your seat!"—Others as loud, of "No, no! Go on! Go ahead!"]

Mr. TURNEY. A report has been made by the tellers, and I have moved for the reading of a resolution; and the Chair——

[Loud cries from all parts of the House, "Order! order! Let the Chair preserve order!" "Take your seats!" "Question! question! Order! order!"]

Mr. TURNEY continued to address the Chair, amidst violent uproar. I have no idea (said he) that you shall sit there to decide just such questions as suit the wishes of your party, and refuse to put questions that are moved, and are in order. The House has adopted rules of order, and no regard is paid to them.

[Shouts of "Go on! go on! go on! go it! go ahead!" mingled with cries, clapping, hissing, calls for order, and a universal din, by which the voice of Mr. TURNEY, who spoke with great rapidity, and at the top of his voice, was so drowned as to be rendered unintelligible. He was heard to exclaim, "If this is to be the course of things, the sooner we can change it into a row the better!" There was much movement in the House—most of the members were on their feet—many left their seats. Violent epithets and exclamations mingled in the din, and things appeared for a few minutes seriously to threaten the breaking up of the House in confusion. Soon, however, the noise in some degree subsided, and]

Mr. TURNEY was heard to say, I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I stand here and appeal; and I shall continue to appeal as long as you so decide. You have paid no regard to order; and it is impossible we ever can have any order so long as you sit there. You seem determined to carry your point, right or wrong. There is a majority of votes uncontested which have decided to reverse your decision, and yet you suffer new questions to be moved. I appeal—gentlemen may halloo "order" at me till to-morrow morning—I will stand here and appeal till candlelight—I never will submit to it.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania. Will the Chair hear me a few words?

[The uproar was renewed. Cries of "No! no! Sit down! you have no business here! Sit down!" Other loud shouts of "Go on, go on! Hear him, hear him, hear him, hear him! No, no! Hear him! Order, order!"]

Mr. INGERSOLL. But a word!

["Down! down!" No, no! "Yes, yes—he has as good a right as any other man." "Go on—go ahead—hear him!"]

Mr. WISE. I call gentlemen to order; will not the Chair order gentlemen to take their seats! Do let us have order!

CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen will take their seats. The members will observe order!

["Don't take your seats." "Go on—go ahead!"]

Mr. TURNEY finally withdrew his appeal.

The question was finally taken on Mr. Naylor's right, as his name came first on the list handed in by the tellers, and decided in the affirmative, 119 to 112. So the House decided that Mr. Naylor should vote.

The credentials of the New Jersey claimants, on both sides, were then read, and the question taken, first on Mr. Ayerigg's right, and decided against him, 122 to 117, 3 of the Administration claimants voting in the majority, and 4 in the minority.

The next question being on the name of Mr. MAXWELL, it was decided in like manner—ayes 116, and 3 from New Jersey; noes 122, and 3 from New Jersey. So the House determined that the vote of Mr. Maxwell should not be counted.

The question was next taken on the cases of Messrs. Halsted, Stratton and Yorke, and decided as above, 117 to 110. The question was next taken, after some confusion, on Mr. Ingersoll's right to vote, and decided, yeas *none*, nays 158.

It was next decided, 133 to 0, that none of the administration claimants from New Jersey should vote.

The CHAIRMAN now rose, and quietly reminded the House of the following bit of contradiction on its part. Yesterday he had decided Mr. Naylor entitled to vote.—To-day, on the appeal from that decision by Mr. Turney, the House had reversed it, by a vote of 112 ayes, to 118 noes; and again, the House had just decided, by a vote of 119 to 112 noes, that Mr. Naylor *had* a right to vote! Roars of laughter, and some silly looks were produced by this laconic statement.

After some confusion as to the proper order of business, it was finally decided that the question would be on the resolution of Mr. Wise, that the roll be called, *including such members from New Jersey as hold the Governor's certificates*. Loud calls were made for the yeas and nays, and by universal consent they were taken. The resolution was *rejected*, 118 to 115. This was nearly a strict party vote, and shows that the Administration could only carry its point by first setting aside the New Jersey members. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, *Fisher*, Hawkins, Hill, McKay and Montgomery, voted *against* the resolution; and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Shepard, Stanly and Williams voted *for* it.

Mr. Wise's resolution being thus rejected, Mr. Rhett's (see Saturday's proceedings above,) was next in order. The first part of the resolution was adopted without objection; the second part was adopted by yeas and nays, 138 to 92. Soon after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Immediately after the House was called to order this morning, the Clerk was directed, under the resolution adopted yesterday, to complete the calling of the roll, which had been commenced ten days before, omitting all the New Jersey members except Mr. Randolph, and including Mr. Naylor of Pa.—The Clerk accordingly completed the call of the roll.

Mr. Randolph then read the following paper:

We, the undersigned, Representatives of the State of New Jersey, duly commissioned as such in conformity with the laws of the said State, having been in part excluded from our privileges in this meeting of the members of the House of Representatives, deem it our duty to place before this body and the country our views with respect to the rights of our State and of ourselves, and the powers and duties of this meeting. We therefore affirm, in the presence of the members of the House of Representatives here assembled and of the whole American People, the truth of the following propositions:

1. That, by the Constitution of the United States, each State has the power to prescribe by law the time, place, and manner of holding elections for its own Representatives in Congress; which power includes the right of prescribing the time, place, and manner of ascertaining and making known the result to Congress and the world.

2. That the determination of the State authorities, authenticated in the manner prescribed by the State laws, is the only evidence of the election of members of the House of Representatives which can be received prior to the organization of the House; and is final and conclusive until reversed by the House itself duly organized.

3. That no one who cannot produce the evidence of his election, prescribed by the laws of his State, is entitled to take a seat in the House of Representatives; and no one who does produce such evidence can be excluded before an investigation by the House, without a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the States themselves.

4. That the House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally organized nor a quorum formed until all the States of the Union have had an opportunity to appear by all their Representatives; and that a constitutional quorum is not merely a majority of the Representatives elect after the arbitrary exclusion of other members, on any pretext whatever, but a majority of all the members from all the States, after each State has had an opportunity to appear by her Representatives, and to constitute a part of that quorum.

5. That the body here assembled, having no judicial powers, possessing no means of sending for persons and papers, not legally authorized to examine witnesses under oath, and expressly forbidden by law to go into the consideration of any business before the House is organized, and the oath to support the Constitution administered to its members, cannot exercise the highest judicial function belonging to the House of Representatives, that of receiving and reversing the decisions of the State authorities in relation to their own elections; and that its only power is to require the persons appearing here as members to produce the credentials prescribed by the laws of their respective States.

6. That the State of New Jersey having by law prescribed the time, place, and manner of holding elections, and also the time, place, and manner of making known the result, and having for this purpose selected the highest kind of evidence known to the Constitution, to the common law, to the Parliamentary law, and to the laws of nations—a commission under her great seal and signed by the Executive—has thus made known to Congress and to the world that we are her Representatives in the 26th Congress.

This body having, in derogation of the principles above affirmed, refused in part to recognise our credentials, and that upon the authority of a paper which, emanating from an officer not recognised by the laws of New Jersey regulating elections, and therefore not under the sanction of an official oath, stating merely inferences from other papers, themselves not evidence, being *ex parte* affidavits, taken without authority of law, and without notice to us, and proved by the law itself to be false upon its face, could not be received as proof of the facts it asserts in any court of record in the Union; and an intention being manifested to carry further this insult to our State, and to consummate the outrage upon her rights, by excluding us her Representatives from taking part in the organization of the House, we, in the name of our STATE, and of ourselves, and in behalf of our common country, and of all the other States whose rights are outraged in the violation of ours, do most solemnly protest against any such usurpation of power by this body, and do utterly disclaim its right to do an act which will be a bolder and more flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws and rights of the States themselves than has ever yet been attempted in this country.

JNO. B. AYCRIGG,
CHARLES C. STRATTON,
J. P. B. MAXWELL,
W. HALSTED.
T. JONES YORKE.

Washington, Dec. 12. A. D. 1839.

Mr. Randolph moved that this paper be entered upon the Journal.

Instantly, Mr. BYNUM was on his legs, and after stating that the conduct of Mr. Randolph was an insult, moved that a vote of censure be passed upon him! This proposition, from so *influential* a member, was received with a loud explosion of mirth from the whole House; which, however, was obstinate enough not to carry it into effect.

Mr. Randolph's motion was rejected, 117 to 114.

The House being now about to proceed to the execution of the second branch of Mr. Rhett's resolution, Mr. Dromgoole moved that a committee of nine be appointed, *viva voce*, to examine the evidence and report upon the New Jersey case.

Mr. Wise and others objected, that by the terms of the resolution, it was the House, and not a committee, which was to examine and decide the question. The previous question was called for.

Mr. PROFFIT rose amidst loud cries of order. I ask an explanation from the gentleman from Virginia. ["Order, order, take your seat."] The other gentlemen were allowed, and I have a right to speak as long as they did. ["No, no, order, order;" "Go on, hear him."] I am responsible here and elsewhere for all I say that shall offend any gentleman. [Cries of "Order;" others of "go on."]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. PROFFIT. I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and on the appeal I have a right to speak. [Cries of "No, you have not! Order! Sit down!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not in order. The question is not debateable.

Mr. PROFFIT. It is well for some of you that it is not debateable. [Loud laughter.]

Finally Mr. Dromgoole's resolution for a committee was adopted, yeas 123, nays 84.

Mr. WISE. I presume the question now is, whether we shall go into a ballot for the members of this committee. I give notice here that I shall not vote for any one, and I hope my friends will not. Let gentlemen appoint their own committee, and have it all their own way.

Mr. Pickens moved, as an addition, that the committee be confined to the question, who is entitled to the "*returns*" of election. He delivered a calm and able speech on his motion, abounding with more common sense and dispassionate views than any speech of the session. He did think, when he came here, that the certificate of the Governor entitled those holding it to be enrolled. It was due to the country, it was due to order, that the House should have pursued that course. But the House had allowed testimony to be brought forward—testimony not exactly formal, but such as had satisfied him as to who were entitled to the returns. He read from the Constitution, that "Each House shall be the judge of the *elections, returns*, and *qualifications* of its own members." These were distinct questions. A member, returned by the majority of the votes, is entitled to the returns, and yet may be totally unqualified. A man under 25 years of age, or an alien, may have a majority, and be entitled to be returned, but would not be qualified to take his seat. In this case, one notorious fact was admitted by all,—that the persons who had not the Governor's certificate had received a majority of the votes at the New Jersey election. It was contended that the votes were not legal. But who had decided that question? The Governor, the Clerk, or the judges of the election! He contended, that there was no authority in any State officer to decide upon the legality of votes. A man's vote may be challenged at the polls, and if for good cause, his vote cannot be received. But after a vote is deposited, no State authority can purge the polls. Congress alone has that power. He contended that those who received the majority were entitled to the returns. Whether they would finally be entitled to hold the seats, was another question, dependent upon what the House itself might discover as to the legality of the votes. He had voted in accordance with these principles in Mr. Naylor's case. Mr. Naylor had a majority of votes, and he had a right to the returns, to take his seat and hold it, until it was shown that he had not a majority of legal votes. The judges of the election had no right to throw out the returns of the Northern Liberties. Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Pickens said,—

Sir, we have seen too much of party organization and party drill. If there is one evil of the present day greater than another, it is that miserable party spirit, on both sides, which seems disposed to draw every member into humble subserviency to the dictates of a few leaders.

There is another sentiment which I entertain, and which I will here avow. It is this: that, for the last ten years, there has been too strong Executive action in this Government, and it is time that the Representatives of the People should assert their independence, and trample on the ties of party—looking only to the good of the country, to the sanctity of the Constitution, and to the preservation of their own honor and independence. If there be one object more dear to me than another, it is, that I may see this House redeemed and regenerated—that I may see it break loose from its subserviency to that Monster God of Party which is reared up on every side, and which claims from its victims a base, devoted, and blind idolatry.

I know the delicacy of my position; I scorn to suppress my sentiments. I would not wear the proudest diadem that ever sat upon a monarch's brow, if I could not wear it unshackled and free. I ask no political favor; I desire no support except upon honest principles—principles which I avow boldly and openly. I hold no sentiments in my closet which I will not avow to the world. In my opinion, it is due to the dignity of the House to meet this question boldly and to decide it.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

After a disorderly debate for an hour or two, the House agreed, by unanimous consent, to come to a direct vote on the New Jersey case, as presented by the following resolution of Mr. Wise:

Resolved, That the credentials of the following members, John B. Aycrigg, John P. B. Maxwell, Wm. Halsted, Chas. C. Stratton, and Thos. Jones Yorke, are sufficient to entitle them to take their seats in the House, leaving the question of contested election to be afterwards decided by the House.

The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted, yeas 117, nays 117. There were absent, Mr. Kempshall of N. Y. (not yet arrived,) and Mr. Hawes of Ken. (sick,) and a vacancy of a Whig District in Massachusetts. The New Jersey members of course did not vote. Messrs. Campbell and Rhett of S. C. and Mr. C. Shepard of N. C. (Administration,) voted with the Whigs. With these exceptions it was a party vote. There being a *tie*, the resolution was lost. [Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Shepard, Stanly and Williams, voted for, and Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Fisher, Hawkins, Hill, Montgomery and McKay, against the resolution.]

Mr. Smith of Maine immediately moved that the House now proceed to elect a Speaker. This was denounced by the Whigs as a violation of all the pledges to postpone that election till the New Jersey question was finally decided. It produced a violent uproar, and the House continued in session till near midnight, in the midst of speeches, calls to order, motions for amendment, adjournment, &c. Finally, it was determined to elect the Speaker to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

LATER FROM CONGRESS.

Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

WASHINGTON, December 14, (Saturday,) 4 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir: The House on yesterday being equally divided on the resolution of Mr. Wise to permit the New Jersey members having the Governor's commissions to vote in the election of the officers of the House, that resolution was lost.

This morning Mr. White of Kentucky offered a resolution in somewhat different form, but providing for the same object (to permit the New Jersey members to vote,) Mr. Hawes, Whig, who was absent on yesterday from sickness, being present to-day.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and carried by a majority of four votes—Mr. C. Shepard of N. C. and Mr. Rhett of S. C. voting in the affirmative, both of whom had voted on yesterday *for* the resolution to permit the New Jersey members to vote.

The House, then, at 3 o'clock, pursuant to its order of yesterday, proceeded to vote *viva voce* for Speaker, the New Jersey members being excluded, when the vote stood—John Bell 102, John W. Jones 113, Wm. C. Dawson 11, F. Pickens 5, D. H. Lewis 3, G. W. Hopkins 1—235 members voting; 118 were necessary to a choice. No person had a majority.

The New Jersey members claimed their right of voting, and when the tellers reported the result, great confusion occurred, and many motions were made to no effect. The House has just commenced voting the second time, but as the mail is about now to close, (4 o'clock, P. M.,) I close my letter and will give you the result to-morrow. We shall no doubt complete the election of all the officers to-night, and be fully organized to receive the President's Message on Monday next.

N. B. Mr. Fisher voted for F. W. Pickens; C. Shepard with the administration.

[This vote shows 121 for the Administration, including the votes for Messrs. Jones, Pickens, and Lewis—and 114 for the Whigs. With Mr. Kempshall, the five New Jersey Members, and the Massachusetts vacancy filled, there would have been a *tie* in the House.]—*Editor.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1839.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

Above we have hoisted the Whig banner, under which we intend heartily and zealously to fight, and we trust gloriously to conquer, in the ensuing political campaign.

In common with the Whigs generally of North Carolina, we were disappointed in the result of the Harrisburg Convention; for we had looked with confidence to the nomination of Henry Clay. But that enlightened body, coming from nearly every State in the Union, after anxious investigation, came to the conclusion that there was a better prospect under another leader, one whose principles are equally sound, whose services have been great, and whose life has been pure. Under that leader we cannot hesitate to engage in the struggle against corruption, with a firm trust in the success of a cause so dear to the patriot.

We have heard enough since this nomination was promulgated, to convince us, that not only in the Union generally, but even in this State, it affords the Whigs a better prospect of success than that of the cherished statesman who was our first choice would have done. There were, among the people of this State, long standing prejudices to be overcome; and it is no easy task to induce a voter who has repeatedly cast his suffrage against an individual, to change it in his favor. There has been, in truth, a mountain of prejudice against Mr. Clay to overcome.—There are none such towards Gen. Harrison. He has served his country in various important stations, for more than a quarter of a century; and has come out from all, pure, unimpeached and unimpeachable. What is, in these times, a high recommendation, he has come out from them all *poor*, though having it in his power to acquire any amount of wealth, if he had done, as it is too common in our country to do, —used the power and the patronage at his command to promote his own private interests. But for a particular Biography of this virtuous citizen, we refer to the article on the preceding page; where will be found also the closing proceedings of the Convention, exhibiting the utmost harmony and cordiality.

It is a cheering sign to the Whigs, to see the evident dismay pictured on the countenances and in the journals of the Tories. They have discrimination enough to see, that in the Union of the Whigs there is danger to the permanency of the spoilers' reign, and that the strongest candidate has been selected; one against whom they can have no plea for an outpouring of the slang and slander which they have so long heaped upon Mr. Clay. They are deprived of their most efficient weapons. Their fang is extracted.

We presume that in his letter of acceptance we may look for a full disclosure of his political opinions. In the mean time, we may say, that on the subject in which the South is most deeply interested, Gen. Harrison is *sound*. He was in Congress in 1820, when the abolitionists made their first struggle, by opposing the admission of Missouri into the Union, except with a provision against slavery. This was a test question. Gen. Harrison, who was born in a slave-holding State, and represented a non-slave-holding State, voted in favor of the unrestricted admission of Missouri. As late as 1834, he again avowed, publicly, his hostility to the abolitionists. Again we say, he is *sound* on this subject.

Compare his conduct with that of Mr. Van Buren on the same memorable occasion. *He* was then in the New York Legislature, and he voted to instruct the members of Congress from that State to vote against the admission of Missouri, or *any other State*, into the Union, except with a provision abolishing slavery. Mr. Van Buren now *professes* to be opposed to the abolitionists, but aided them on the only occasion when he was ever called on to *act*. Gen. Harrison *acted* and writes against the abolitionists. Let Southern men choose between them.

We learn from our Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, that the whole North Carolina Delegation voted for Mr. Clay on every ballot. And that at the close, when Kentucky came forward and nobly surrendered her own favorite candidate, the entire North Carolina Delegation, and the entire Delegation of every State, did likewise, and pledged their utmost efforts in favor of Harrison and Tyler. A more animating spectacle, it is said, was never witnessed.

MR. CLAY.—This distinguished patriot gives his hearty support to the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. He so expressed himself in the letter to the Convention, (for which we have not room this week,) and again at a Dinner given by the Whig members of Congress to such of the Delegates as came on to Washington. He called upon *his* friends to go with him heart and soul for Harrison and against the mountain of corruption at Washington.

Every Whig paper, so far as we have seen or heard, has come out warmly in favor of the Nominations. Every individual Whig we have conversed with, has signified his determination to support it, disappointed as some were at first.

CALCULATIONS.—The New York Courier is sanguine of the election of Gen. Harrison. It gives him the votes of Vermont 7, Massachusetts 14, Connecticut 8, Rhode Island 4, New York 42, New Jersey 8, Delaware 3, Maryland 10, Kentucky 15, Indiana 9, Ohio 21, Michigan 3, Illinois 5, and Louisiana 5.—154.

The following States may be set down as doubtful: Pennsylvania 30, Virginia 23, North Carolina 15, Tennessee 15, Georgia 11, South Carolina 11.—105.

And the following as certain for Van Buren: Maine 10, New Hampshire 7, Alabama 7, Mississippi 4, Missouri 4, Arkansas 3.—35.

At the last election, though Harrison had only been a candidate a few months, he received the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Vermont—73. And was only beaten 4000 votes in Pennsylvania.

One circumstance will give the Whigs confidence in this election: They are united upon one candidate.

CONGRESS.—We have given as full a report as we have room for, of the doings of the House. But we are told by an eye witness, that no report can give a correct conception of the scenes—particularly those of Wednesday last. "Liar," "damned liar," "damned rascal and scoundrel," were bandied about as familiarly as household words. In the midst of Turney's violent harangue, in which he insulted the venerable Chairman and the whole Whig party, Mr. Stanly is said to have rushed towards him, and in reply to his remark, that the sooner a row was got up the better, is said to have told him to come on, as soon as he pleased, that he had marked him for his antagonist, &c. The whole House was in an uproar, all the members on their feet, and many talking at once, shaking their fists, &c. It is said that half the members are armed with pistols or bowie knives.

In the midst of all this, it is gratifying to find Mr. Wise perfectly cool. He has not uttered a word personally offensive to any member; and is decidedly the most efficient member in the House. We take pleasure in saying this, as we have been among those to censure his violent conduct at previous sessions. He is destined to take a high rank, if he will but follow up the new course he seems to have marked out for himself.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the honorable sentiments of Mr. Pickens, on the subject of party drill. And are glad to find our own views of the duties of the returning officers of elections, (as expressed some weeks ago,) supported by such authority. The only particular in which we differ from Mr. P. is, in believing that nothing can supercede the actual return, until Congress shall have investigated the case, and decided that those having such return are not entitled to *hold* the seats.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—The Tories, as usual, are endeavoring to throw the blame of the disgraceful scenes in the House on the Whigs. This came with a bad grace before it was certain which party had a majority; for the Clerk caused the difficulty by refusing to call a complete roll. But since it is made manifest, by the yeas and nays, that the Tories have the control of the House, and have actually ousted the Whig members from New Jersey, the plea is laughable. It is like the old cry that the Whigs were responsible for the extravagant appropriations, whilst the Tories had majorities in both Houses, and a President to veto any bill that made improper appropriations.

The Whigs of the Tenth Congressional District will scarcely be surprized to find the name of Mr. Fisher among the rank and file of the Administration forces in the House. He voted with that party on the first occasion (as well as afterwards,) of taking the yeas and nays, to-wit, against the resolution of Mr. Wise, directing the Clerk to call the names of those members who had the regular and legal commissions from the Governor of New Jersey. His State Rights doctrines vanished before the dictates of party servility. Even Mr. Charles Shepard could not swallow such an outrage. He voted in favor of the resolution. How nobly Mr. Fisher would have vindicated his character, if he had redeemed his pledges made to the Whigs during the canvass, and thus falsified the charges against him of secret attachment to the Administration. But by his course, he is not only proving his own insincerity, but, (what he probably regrets more,) establishing the truth of all his enemies charged him with. We admit that Mr. Fisher was harshly treated by many Whigs of his district, but many others voted for him, having confidence in his pledges; and without their votes he could not have been elected. He will find some day, that his present friends "love the treason, (because they profit by it,) but despise the traitor."

P. S. It will be seen that Mr. C. Shepard also fell into the ranks at the last pinch. He turned a summerset with his usual agility.

GIVE THE PEOPLE LIGHT!—It is remarkable that many of the Tory papers, (including the Standard and Carolinian,) do not allow their readers to see any part of the proceedings of Congress, except such as may be gleaned from the one-sided statements of their own and the Globe's Editorials. Is this fair? Is it just to their readers, who in subscribing to a newspaper, expect to be informed of the material doings of the National Legislature?

ANSON COUNTY.—In a late paper we published an extract of a letter from Anson, stating that persons could have Tory papers sent to them *gratis* on application to certain leaders of the party. We discover from the last Carolinian that the Tories have had a meeting, and on motion of Capt. Lemuel D. Kirby, resolved, that this was a "base and unfounded calumny," &c. Now the author of that letter writes us that he will forward to us for publication the *evidence* on which his statement was made. In the mean time, we would but just hint to Capt. Lemuel D. Kirby and his handful of associates, that they took a good deal upon themselves when they passed so sweeping a resolution. They should recollect, that the charge *might* be true without their being aware of it; and that by making a declaration which they could not *know* to be true, they themselves take the place to which they would have assigned the author of the letter. ("*whatsomever*" place that may be, in the elegant language of the meeting.)

List of gentlemen appointed by the Board of Internal Improvement to open Books of Subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road:—

Cumberland.—Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, J. W. Huske, Doyle O'Hanlon, Edward J. Hale, J. C. Dobbin, and David Reid.

Moore.—J. B. Kelly, John Morison, Daniel McNeill, C. Chalmers, Cornelius Dowd, Jr.

Montgomery.—Jas. Allen, J. Gaines, P. Martin, Jno. H. Montgomery, S. H. Christian.

Richmond.—J. C. McLaurin, Alfred Dockery, F. P. Leak, J. Leak.

Anson.—Jno. A. McRae, Thomas M. Waddill, Thos. D. Parke, S. W. Cole, Jos. Medley.

Mecklenburg.—P. Caldwell, W. J. Alexander, J. Erwin, John H. Wheeler, J. W. Alford.

Cabarrus.—D. M. Barringer, J. Phifer, Gen. Allen, Geo. Klutts, W. S. Harris.

Lincoln.—B. M. Edney, M. Hoke, B. Shipp, D. Reinhardt, Robt. H. Burton.

Rowan.—R. W. Long, D. A. Davis, Wm. Chambers, Robt. Macnamara, H. C. Jones.

Davie.—R. M. Pearson, J. Cooke, J. C. Harbin, John Clement, Thomas McNealy.

Davidson.—W. R. Holt, J. L. Hargrave, Roswell A. King, Charles Brummell.

Randolph.—John Long, H. B. Elliott, Alexander Gray, Jesse Harper, Jonathan Worth.

Guilford.—Ralph Gorrell, Gen. C. Mendenhall, James T. Morehead, John M. Dick, J. H. Lindsay.

Chatham.—Jonathan Haralson, N. A. Stedman, H. A. London, Jos. Ramsay, A. G. Kern.

Bladen.—John Owen, Isaac Wright, T. C. Smith, Salter Lloyd, David Lewis.

Sampson.—R. C. Bunting, D. Sloan, W. Ashford, O. Mobley, Dr. Wm. McKay.

New Hanover.—Wm. B. Meares, Alex'r. McRae, L. H. Marsteller, B. Buttercourt, and Thomas T. Miller.

Robeson.—John W. Powell, Jos. Blount, A. Davis, John Gilchrist, R. W. Fuller, Rufus Reed.

Iredell.—J. P. Caldwell, G. F. Davidson, Sam'l. King, Thomas Allison.

Wilkes.—Edmund Jones, S. F. Patterson, James Wellborn, Thomas Lenoir, Anderson Mitchell.

RESUMPTION.—Seventeen out of twenty-one banks in Rhode Island have resumed specie payments.

POSTSCRIPT.

Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Dear Sir: In my letter of yesterday, written after the first vote had been given for Speaker, I expressed an opinion that an organization of the House would be effected before an adjournment on yesterday. But in that I was mistaken. After voting six times, as you will see by the City papers, we are still in the same condition, no election having been made. The Locos gave their full strength of 119 on the first vote for Jones, (who had been selected in caucus over Lewis by one vote only.) Mr. Jones fell back afterwards, and Lewis was taken up, but still some of Jones's friends refused to support Lewis. This morning, I learn that it is their purpose to try to whip all their friends into the support of Lewis as their forlorn hope.

The Whigs also gave their strength to Bell and Dawson, but could not entirely unite on either; taking their votes together, they are about equal to the Loco Foco vote. Two or three Conservatives and some eight or ten Nullifiers, not properly uniting with either party, seem to hold the balance of power. If they unite on Lewis he will be elected. Much mortification and disappointment were perceptible in the long faces of the Administration men. After having deprived N. Jersey of her vote, and driven us into the election of Speaker without her vote, they counted on certain triumph; but they now see that they are still no stronger than we are, and have to do homage to a fragment of another party which despises them. Yours, &c.

Recapitulation of Votes for Speaker.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
J. W. Jones, (T.)	113	113	110	101	71	39
John Bell, (W.)	102	99	1	2	22	21
W. C. Dawson, (do.)	11	11	163	77	4	1
F. W. Pickens (Nul.)	5	5	7	8	6	4
D. H. Lewis (do.)	3	5	6	14	49	79
R. M. T. Hunter (Con.)			5	29	68	63
Levi Lincoln, (Whig)					4	11
Scattering,	1	1	2	3	10	11

WAR! WAR!—In addition to the Indian war raging in Florida, and the *honorable* war in Congress, we have a very respectable Dutch war on hand in the State of New York. We gave a brief account of its origin in our last, but did not think it would become so serious.

It appears that since the death of the old patroon, (Gen. Van Renselaer,) whose immense landed estates lie in the counties adjacent to Albany, the tenants, to the number of some thousands, have come to the sage conclusion that they have paid rent long enough, and that the land ought to belong to themselves, instead of the heirs of the man who bought it. They therefore refused to pay the young patroon his rents, and when he sent the Sheriff after them, they set him at defiance, and threatened to lay violent hands on him. He summoned the *posse*, to the number of several hundreds, who twice essayed to bring the insurgents to terms, without effect. They were said to be armed, with two field pieces, and other arms and ammunition. In this stage of the business, the Governor ordered out the militia, and issued a Proclamation calling upon the insurgents to come to their senses before it was too late. This happily had a good effect. The Sheriff was allowed to serve his process, (which emanated from the Supreme Court,) and the militia were disbanded.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The predominance of the Tory party is leading to an utter disregard of all law, except such as may happen to suit the popular fancy.

The Albany Argus, the most respectable and influential organ of the Tories in New York, sneers at the efforts made to enforce the precept of the Supreme Court of N. York in Albany county.

Lock's New Era, the organ of the Butt-enders in New York, says it has "coolly and carefully" examined into the matter, and does not hesitate to say that the Patroon has clearly made out his case as a legal one. *But*, that the "so-called laws, involved in this case, are mere *enactments*, as absonant to the rational essentiality of real law, as they are to equitable dealings between man and man, and to the fundamental principles of social right"!!! "The only safety-valve," continues the Era, "of civilized society, is *the practical violation of unjust and impracticable laws.*" !! "The violation of unjust laws, (it says,) is the only source of human freedom; and submission to unjust laws, is the state of human slavery." "The sublime principle, that it is the duty of every citizen to disobey laws which he conscientiously believes to be unjust,"!! &c.

These are the principles to which Toryism leads. They are subversive of all law and order, of all restraint, of all government. They would establish the principle, that each man is to be the judge of the law, and to obey or disobey it, as his passions or interests may dictate. If he feels disinclined to pay his just debts, the law which would compel him to pay, is "an unjust law," and he takes up arms to resist it. If the law does not give him relief from some real or fancied wrong, he must seek it in the strength of his own arm. Just such a case was the murder of poor Lambeth in Davidson county, and just such another was the hanging of Cook and Carter, in Mississippi, the other day. The murderers doubtless pronounced the law which protected the persons of Lambeth and Cook, until fairly tried and found guilty, an "unjust law," and they set it aside. They had made up their minds that these persons were guilty, and where was the use of waiting for a Court to pronounce the sentence!

If the orderly people of this country do not intend that every man's life and property shall be subject to the will of every other man, let them at once put down a party whose organs avow such monstrous doctrines.

The Carolinian says that we did it great injustice last week. This certainly was not our intention—which was simply to show our readers the grounds of our former action.

"*The Beam in their own eyes.*"—Editors who set themselves up as censors of the press, and assume to prescribe a code of manners and morals for other Editors, should at least practice what they preach. They should set a good example.

The Newbern Spectator lately read the press a lecture on Editorial courtesy, &c.; but in the very same number, gave a remarkably conspicuous insertion to a violently abusive article against a highly respectable Editor, from the pen of a public malefactor.

The Raleigh Standard copied the Spectator's lecture, and added a postscript of its own. And yet the Standard is in the habit of bestowing such epithets as "blackguard," "contemptible lick spittle," &c. upon its Editorial antagonists, and occasionally talks of "Drunken twattle at the Whig carousals."

Lastly: the North Carolinian preaches a sermon on the subject, in which the charge of "folly and knavery" is pretty broadly insinuated against "all editors of all parties." They are also spoken of as "brawlers," "scribblers," as deficient in "good sense and moral feelings," as "quarrelling for public entertainment, like the heroes of a bull-baiting, or boxing match."

Does not the reader think that such happy examples of Editorial courtesy, and such delicate insinuations, are calculated to reform the tone of the press?

But says the Carolinian, private affairs should not be assailed; personal abuse should not be indulged. This is excellent advice; but does the Carolinian act upon it? In the very next column, we find an article applying a nick-name to a Whig Editor (not to the *party* or the *paper*, but to the *individual*,) intended to expose him personally to ridicule.

Really, gentlemen, before you publish your next homily, and again pronounce your neighbors fools and knaves, and blackguards, it would be well to practice a little upon your own precepts.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of the State has declared a Dividend of 3 per Cent. for the last six months. So, also, has the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert R. Reid to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, in the place of Richard K. Call, superceded.

Lynching in Mississippi—Horrible.—We learn, says the Mississippi Southern Sun, that Cook and Carter, who were confined in the jail of Scott county for murder, have been taken by force from prison by some of the citizens of that county and *hung*.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Henry Pront, Mr. ANDREW MICKLE, merchant, of that place, to Miss HELEN MARY NORWOOD, daughter of the Hon. William Norwood.

In Wilkes county, on the 7th of November, Col. GEORGE BOWER, of Jefferson, to Miss AMERICA ROSSEAU, daughter of Mr. John Rosseau, of Wilkes.

DIED,

In Wilmington on the 9th *inst.* Mr. EDWARD C. RUSSELL in the 27th year of his age.

Departed this life in Moore county, on the 24th of November, Mrs. SARAH McNEILL, consort of Daniel McNeill, Sen., dec'd, in the 83d year of her age. This eminently pious mother in Isreal, professed attachment to Jesus Christ in early life, and at the tender age of fourteen, joined the Presbyterian Church, in connexion with which she lived and died with a character unblemished. Mrs. McNeill anticipated the approach of death. She was not taken by surprise, nor had she lived in vain. She was familiar with death, and to her view his face was not clothed in frowns, but wore an angel's smile. When the appointed hour came, Jordan's waves were calm and smooth, and she appeared to sink gradually away, as the brilliant star before the rising light of day. After having filled up the measure of her days, she has gone from the circle of friends—from the walks and cares and busy pursuits of mortals—to that invisible world, from whose "bourne a traveller never returns;"—gone, as her friends and acquaintances fondly hope, to mingle in the society and in the songs and in the delights of the upper sanctuary. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—[COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 14, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat James Seawell in tow, with full load of freight, for Phœnix Company, Rockfish Company, George McNeill, Hart & Fuller, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, S. W. Tillinghast, H. L. Myrover, P. P. Johnson and J. Waddill, Jr.

DEPARTED, Dec. 16, Steamer Cotton Plant for Wilmington.

Also, on the 10th, boat Washington, with Produce for E. W. Willkings, Hart & Fuller, C. P. Mallett, T. J. Curtis, P. P. Johnson, D. B. Robinson & Co., S. W. Tillinghast, T. S. Lutterloh, J. McArn and H. L. Myrover.

Also, on the 14th, boat Glasgow, with 3 boxes Gold Ore, and Produce for C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, P. P. Johnson, Curtis & Myrover and Cook & Co.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

December 6.—Brig Despatch from New York; Schr. Henry Camerdon from Philadelphia. 7.—Schr. Reindeer from Charleston. 9.—Brigs Otis from Charleston, Guayama from Liverpool; Schrs. Repeater and Julia from New York. 13.—Schrs. Spy and Henry from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

December 4.—Schr. Laurel for New York. 5.—Schr. Intrepid for Antigua. 7.—Schrs. Undaunted and Lafayette for Martinique, Olive and Adeline Wilson for New York. 10.—Schrs. Mail for Porto Rico, Southerner and Phœbe & Eliza for New York, Br. Schr. Jane for Nassau, N. P. 12.—Brig Emerald for Philadelphia; Schrs. Orozembo and Reindeer for Barbadoes.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 18.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,		$2½ a $2¾	
Ditto, apple,	37 a 40	Lead, bar,		8 a 8½	
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Mackerel,		$9	
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,		35 a 37	
Butter,	17 a 22	Oats,		40	
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Oil, Linseed		80 a 90	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,		7½	
Cotton,	8½ a 9½	Powder, keg,		$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 26	Rags,		2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 2(	Sugar, brown,		8 a 12½	
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,		16	
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,		18 a 20	
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Salt,		80 a 90	
Flour, now	$5 a $5½	Sack,		$2¾ a $3	
Feathers,	45	Tallow,		11	
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 20	Tin, box,		$14	
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		4½ a 5½	
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat, new		80 a 90	
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,		40	
Lard,	12	Wool,		17 a 20	

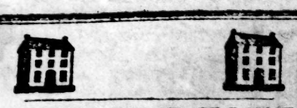
WILMINGTON MARKET—DECEMBER 13.

Turpentine $2 25; Tar 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 10 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 70; Salt, coarse 35 a 45; Rice 3 00 a 3 50.

Turpentine, dull. Tar depressed. Lumber and Staves abundant and dull. Flour and Rice, plenty, and falling. Corn scarce.

CHERAW MARKET—December 13.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 15 to 25; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 8 to 8¾; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75; Feathers 40 to 45; Iron 5½ to 6¾; Lime 4 to



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

Just received and for sale,

24 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
5 ditto ORANGES.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 27, 1839.

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

T. BOSTICK, P. M.

November 5, 1839. 72-2m

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Cimily's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop; American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

November 25, 1839. 73tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 26, 1839. 73tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above until 1st February.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will end on the 6th of December. The Spring Session will begin on Monday the 6th of January. Tuition as heretofore.

Classical Department, { W. J. Bingham, Jno. A. Bingham, A. H. Ray, } Principals.

English Department, { A. H. Ray, S. W. Hughes. }

Hillsborough, Nov. 13, 1839. 72-5w

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS just received from New York the following articles, which he offers low for cash:—

Bunch Raisins,
Currants and Citron,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Butter Crackers,
Water ditto,
Cassia and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Saltpetre and Alum,
Pepper and Alspice,
Scotch Barley,
Race Ginger and Ground ditto,
Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf Sugar & Brown do.
Coffee and Cheese,
Sup. Spanish Cigars,
Do. Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch Snuff, in bottles,
Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Essence of Peppermint,
Port Wine, and Old Madeira ditto,
Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and a large assortment of CANDIES, Toys, Cordials, &c.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies, by 50 lbs. 30 cents per lb. Retail per lb. 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1839. 73-6t

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles.)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

PELEG PEARCE.
Market Square.

October 22, 1839. 68tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Jno. H. Montgomery ex. William M. Gaines.
[*Attachment.*—Summoned for Garnishee, Thomas Waddill, Sen.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William M. Gaines, the defendant in the above case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Gaines, so that he may appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Montgomery county, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to demur, replevy or plead, or Judgment will be granted by default, and the defendant's property sold to satisfy the complaint of the Plaintiff.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*
By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

72]

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the Institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.

November 15, 1839. 72tt

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $637,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George Co., Va.

Nov. 16.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principle of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken DAILY FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by their cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good REMEDY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y